I. AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

- **Instruction 1:** Please replace the TITLE of the specification with the following:

~~IMPROVED~~ METHOD OF TREATING OIL AND GAS WELLS

- **Instruction 2:** Please replace paragraph [00023] of the specification with the following:

[00023] The operator takes another ISIP and again calculates the Fracture Gradient. If the ISIP is different from one zone to the next (a difference in the Fracture Gradient of 0.02 psi/ft is indicative for diversion), then that confirms that fluids are reaching other parts of the formation and, thus, the process is effective. If diversion is no longer occurring, the operator may continue to induce a fracture in the current intermediate zone to establish better connectivity (275). If the Fracture Gradient is higher than the previously calculated Fracture Gradient, then diversion is occurring, and the operator repeats the process (270). ~~If diversion is no longer occurring, the operator may continue to induce a fracture in the current intermediate zone to establish better connectivity (275).~~ The above referenced process (steps 240 through 270) is repeated until each different zone within the formation is identified and either the corresponding perforations are sealed with ball sealers and/or stimulation in the zone is initiated. After the process has been repeated for each zone, then the wellbore is opened and closed repeatedly to atmospheric pressure, "surging" the balls and allowing sufficient flowback for all of the balls to be unseated simultaneously and either fall to the bottom of the well or rise to the surface. Thus, ~~The~~ the fluid is then surged to unseat the ball sealers (280) and the ball sealers are allowed to drop to the bottom of the casing or to float to the top. The normal stimulation treatment is then performed (290) at a higher average pressure than was used during the diagnostic phase.

- **Instruction 3:** Please replace paragraph [00025] of the specification with the following:

[00025] The operator loads the wellbore by pumping 3000 gallons of treated water into the casing at a rate of 12 bpm. The operator establishes the fracturing rate for the intermediate zone having the lowest stress by raising the rate to 65 bpm and holding the rate constant. At that point, the operator steps the rate down to zero and reads the ISIP. The operator also determines the number of open holes in the first intermediate zone, the Tortuosity and Fracture Gradient using methods known in the art. For each "step", the operator decreases the rate to a lower rate and holds the rate constant for at least 60 seconds to allow the "water hammer" to subside. A water hammer is a fluctuation in the surface treating pressure (STP) that ~~occurred~~ occurs with any sudden increase or decrease in a fluid's pump rate. If unaccounted for, the water hammer can affect other calculations. The pump pressure should stabilize ("flat line") during the step. If the pump pressure increases or if the operator computes friction pressure and Tortuosity to be greater than 1000 psi, then the operator should shut down the process and re-perforate the casing.

- **Instruction 4:** Please replace paragraph [00038] of the specification with the following:

[00038] At this point, the operator again steps the rate down to zero and reads the ISIP and again computes the Fracture Gradient. If the Fracture Gradient differs by at least 0.02 psi/ft, then the operator knows that diversion has indeed occurred. The operator then continues pumping a sufficient volume of treated water (21,000 gallons in this case) into the intermediate zone to initiate fracture and overcome any Tortuosity or near Wellbore Friction.